



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1877.

The so-called "workingmen's" party in Ohio may well require "what it was begun for" if it is so soon to be done for; for it is already divided against itself on the spoils question. There are not enough offices for the numerous candidates. The granger aspirants are opposed by the city demagogues, and a house divided against itself must fall. In Kentucky, also, the party seems to be doomed after a butterfly existence in Louisville under the leadership of Mr. Blanton Duncan, a gentleman who only lately renounced extreme aristocratic views, and who was so pronounced a democrat that he could not support Mr. Greeley; for there, too, there is division in their ranks, and a short-haired and hard-fisted member of the party boldly proclaims that Mr. Duncan is "the largest mass of nobility" that was ever his fortune to strike anywhere. With division among themselves, with the public statements of prominent members of the party to the effect that "they do not consider negroes as good as themselves, and that they will not mix with them," and with the abolition of the public schools starting them in the face, should they succeed, the prospects of the so-called "workingmen's" party, at present, are by no means flattering.

It is hoped that the citizens of Alexandria will do all in their power to add to the attractiveness of the fair to be held here next month by the Woodlawn Farmers' Club. The Commercial Exchange has tendered the use of its building for the exposition, and such other assistance as may be desired from the city or individuals will, we trust, be rendered as soon as made known. The Potomac Fruit Growers will probably make it convenient to hold their chief autumnal exhibition at the same time and place, and if the agriculturists of the surrounding counties would make it the opportunity for exhibiting their products the attractions for visitors would be considerably increased. The articles to be exhibited by the Woodlawn Club alone will make a very creditable exposition, but the additions we have referred to would of course add to it, and we hope they may be made.

The President returned to Washington from a ten days' trip to the North yesterday afternoon. The President will leave Washington for Fremont, Ohio, on the 7th proximo, to attend a reunion of his old regiment on the 14th. The date of the President's trip to the South has not yet been determined upon. President Grant spent his summers at Long Branch, but as sojourning at that place is favorable to the development of such schemes as the Black Friday and San Domingo, and various other plans of a similar character for individual interest at the expense of that of the country, President Hayes shows commendable discretion by avoiding that resort and extending his new policy so as to make it apply to Presidential summering. His summer programme, however, would be decidedly more acceptable were it played upon a different key.

The would-be "workingman's" candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, Mr. Griffith, has come to grief. He had an easy office—collector of water rents—the salary of which enabled him to live comfortably, but he lost so much time in electioneering, and neglected his business so much, that the water board had to discharge him and employ somebody else in his place. The board doubtless would have been proud to have their collector made Mayor of the city, and if assured of his success would probably have granted him a furlough until he donned the robes of office, but there is entirely too much uncertainty about the result, and as their business would have suffered in the meantime the board were compelled to employ a man with no aspirations in the mayoralty line.

The latest bulletins regarding the condition of Senator Morton represent it as exceedingly critical. While all would regret his death, the country at large does not agree with the President in considering him as the "balance wheel of the Senate." Indeed the country differs so much from the President on that point that were Mr. Morton removed from the Senate by any other cause than death, and his place filled by either Mr. Voorhes or Mr. Hendricks, it would be an occasion for general rejoicing, for the only "balancing" he ever did was to determine the stronger side, for the purpose of taking it, right or wrong.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]  
WASHINGTON, August 25.—The President's return have culminated the appearance of things at the executive mansion, and notwithstanding that this is private day there has been a large number of visitors, some of whom have been numbered an audience.

#### VIRGINIA NOTES.

There are some propositions here to nominate Judge Humphreys as an independent candidate for Governor of Virginia, although it is understood that the Judge does not wish to enter the political arena at this time, but prefers to roam at will along the calm heights of jurisprudence.

The reports from the special agents of the Postoffice Department in Virginia indicate that a far greater standard of efficiency can be obtained than now prevails, and before the next session of Congress several reforms will be carried out, which will insure in many counties more obsequious postmasters, and postoffices at more appropriate places.

Applications for new postoffices have been filed from Emswille and Plant's Bridge, Va., which are now being considered by the proper bureau.

John Wesley Harden, who is said to have committed twenty-seven murders, mostly in Texas, was captured on a railroad car yesterday as it was about to start from Pensacola. About twenty shots were fired in making the arrest, and Harden's companion, named Mann, was killed.

#### The Eastern War.

Suleiman's Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions under Rassin Pasha from Philippopolis.

The accounts of the battle before Eski Djuma are very fragmentary and conflicting. The numbers engaged do not appear to have been very great, although the battle was stubbornly contested. A Vienna special says the Russians numbered 7,000 and the Turks 14,000. According to the Russian official account the Turks took the offensive in great force on Aug. 22 and drove back two Russian battalions from Jasar. The Russians subsequently took Jasar. Skirmishing continued throughout the night. The next day, the 23d, the Turks made three attacks in the neighborhood of Jasar, but were three times repulsed. A renewal of the attack is expected. A dispatch, dated Eski Djuma, Thursday night, reports that steady fighting has been going on for the last thirty-six hours between the Turkish advanced posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force along the line from Jasar to Popkoi. The Turks were at first driven in, but were reinforced and retook their original positions, which they hold at this moment.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 21st, that three of his brigades ascended the heights of the Saka Pass in spite of a shower of Russian projectiles, drove back a Russian outpost and advanced to within a hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments. There was desperate fighting for fourteen hours, at the end of which, however, although the Turks retained the ground they conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by fourteen cannon and a large force. The telegram concludes: "To-morrow we shall bring up our siege guns and renew the struggle. We hope to be successful."

A correspondent at the Montenegrin headquarters telegraphs the following:—"No steps have been taken to follow up the recent successes against the outworks of Nisnes. The artillery fire is quite suspended, and the musketry fire very slight. I cannot believe that Nisnes is in the slightest danger from any military operations."

A Bucharest dispatch says:—"On account of the numerous accidents on the overworked Roumanian railways, an agreement has been made by which the railways will pay 4,000 francs for every soldier killed, and 12,000 francs for every officer killed."

A telegram, dated Vienna, Friday night, says:—"The Serbian plan of action is settled, at least on paper. General Horvathovitch is to take chief command of the four corps. Provision is made for the mobilization of sixty-eight battalions."

A Moscow correspondent writes, describing the effects of war in Russia, as follows:—"The peasants are being called off to join the imperial army from all directions. Wherever one goes families are mourning because either father or brother is under orders to start. With in, perchance, a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately. Among the upper classes those who have retired from the army or navy are in many cases being recalled. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in the course of time. Whilst I write a general call is being made for all to serve in the militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in Number One of the six divisions of Moscow. House to house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men servants and horses kept by every household, a large quota of which must now be parted with for public service. Substitutes on the part of the former are not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded on all sides, the peasants even urging the acceptance of their suite."

A Berlin correspondent says the plague having broken out in Russian Poland, the German frontier has been closed by a strong military guard.

An Athens dispatch denies the reports of insurrection in Thessaly and Crote, and says the Turks in the case of Thessaly purposely exaggerated a more riot in order to obtain an excuse for proclaiming a state of siege.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a rumor prevails that at Warsaw the Secret National Government is at work once more. The story is not yet confirmed, but it is known that the authorities have forbidden the sale of arms unless by special permission in each case.

A Therapia dispatch states that Mr. Fawcett, who was sent by Mr. Layard, the British Minister, to report upon the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans and to distribute relief, writes:—"Even all that has been written gives no adequate idea of the extent of the misery and destitution among the refugees, the barbarities which have been perpetrated on both sides, after a careful investigation, have ascertained that 10,150 fugitive women and children need relief at once; of these 1,700 are Jews and 8,000 Turks."

SENATOR EDMUNDS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.—Senator Edmunds in a late conversation in Boston said:—"I have not seen one Vermont republican who does not think the order a mistake, and while it is founded on correct notions, it is not advantageous to the public interest." He did not see why a man who was able to fill an office, and had worked hard to get the place, should be debarred from having anything to say about his party, or taking further action in support of it. "There is no more reason," he said, "that he should cease to talk about our currency than that Mr. Sherman should. If Mr. Sherman talks about the policy of the Government, renouncing silver, resumption, &c., in Ohio, why not a petty postmaster, in the midst of our Green Mountains, about the plans of his office, his desire to accommodate the public and his attempts for the improvement of mail facilities. This order," he continued, "will simply destroy for the time being any practical work of the republican party. Mr. Edmunds thought the many abuses in the party could be corrected without striking at the foundation of the party machinery. In New York city, he said, the great body of the republicans had worked hard to get this system. Thus, the men in office had to do the work and pay the bills. 'There are men there,' he said, 'who would not come out and vote unless sent after with a four-horse barouche. There are men who find fault with the Administration on account of its gold policy, or its Indian policy, and nearly everything that it does. Let the policy be changed or not, they are never suited. They never did work for the success of the party; they never will. I have always been in favor of city service reform.' Senator Edmunds further said, 'especially during the last four years, and I always expect to be, but I don't see how this order is going to assist it.' When Congress meets, he said, the friends of the President will be troubled, but not from the order of the President, nor from his so-called Southern policy. The difficulty will be about weightier subjects—the resumption of silver, resumption, the tariff, are questions which will cause discussion. I think," he added, "that the President will allow his liberty of opinion which he seems desirous of the office holders should not have."

#### STILL STRIKING.—A dispatch from "Seranton" says:

As a coal train was taken from the central shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mine a large gang of strikers appeared on the track with drawn revolvers, and ordered the engineer not to move the train at the peril of his life.

They then tore up part of the track, but again replaced it in order to allow the engine to pass. The train had been stopped on a heavy grade, and the strikers detached a number of loaded cars and allowed them to run to an open switch, where they were thrown from the track down an embankment.

The strikers took the precaution to cut the telegraph wires, and no account reached the officials until the engine returned. A company of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania regiment was immediately sent to the scene, but none of the strikers could be secured. Four men have been arrested and put under bonds to await trial for intimidating engineers.

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#### Letter from the New River White Sulphur Springs.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
August 23, 1877.

What a blessing it would be to travellers, summer ones especially, if they could step at one stride, from the commencement of their journey to the end. Travelling on a hot summer day, with the dust and cinders filling your eyes, nose and mouth, and sifting and settling down your back and in your boots, make journeying a positive discomfort and real evil. Add to this the infernal importunities of the train boy to buy his dirty, dusty fruit, and the cries of sick, fretful children, who are troubled with more diseases than ever Galen dreamt of, and you can discount a member of the chain gang in pure, unadulterated misery. Add one more trouble in the shape of a rough railroad, and the future has no terrors for you. A ride from Richmond to Burkeville on the Richmond and Danville Railroad would be the most inveterate case of dyspepsia and at every revolution of the axle, and the expression of the passengers' countenances is one of hopeless agony.

"Good Lord!" I heard a very fat individual sitting in front of me say, "if it hurts me, with all this fat, what must it be to a lean person?"

At Burkeville Junction a change of cars is made, and passengers going to the springs are transferred to the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and the transition is as great as a change from a rough army wagon to an easy barouche. The track on this road is perfect, and travelling becomes a real pleasure. The country, too, changes its aspect, and losing its flat, dull appearance, grows more mountainous and picturesque. About forty miles from Lynchburg the watering places line the road. At every station passengers get off and take the stage for their different destinations. There are the Blue Ridge Springs, the Allegany Springs, Montgomery White, Blue Sulphur and several others, all of them well patronized this season.

The New River White Sulphur Springs are situated on the New River, a broad, variable stream. Its rocky bed, with its many windings and natural dams, is exactly the counterpart of the Shenandoah river in every particular. On an elbow of the river, which is at the bend a hundred yards wide, the hotel, a long, antique, flat, Dutch roofed tavern, is built. The outlook is beautiful, but not majestic or grand. Two towering cliffs of rock rise straight up from the river edge across the stream in a bold massive manner, and lean high above the loftiest trees. Though right in the midst of the mountains, none are seen from the springs, and one has to climb to the top of the hills to see the lofty peaks and crags which stretch in varied heights far away in the distance.

The New River White Sulphur is quite a nice place, a fitting and appropriate retreat for a good moral family. It is a modern, regular habit, and is well fitted to the orthodox. If there is any place on earth where the Devil has not put in an appearance that spot is here. There is no temptation to beguile the unwary; no beauty to move the passions; no liquor to fire the blood; no style to excite envy; no scandal to encourage calumny, and no young people to kindle the flames of love with all its attendant train of evils; in fact there is no vice to open the Pandora box of troubles which lay always at the threshold of every door with the lid unlocked. Everything here is as serene as the river that flows along the banks, with scarcely a ripple on its smooth surface.

I do not mean that this place is a veritable Arcadia, where perfect peace and perfect rest are found. It has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. It is a modern, regular habit, and is well fitted to the orthodox. If there is any place on earth where the Devil has not put in an appearance that spot is here. There is no temptation to beguile the unwary; no beauty to move the passions; no liquor to fire the blood; no style to excite envy; no scandal to encourage calumny, and no young people to kindle the flames of love with all its attendant train of evils; in fact there is no vice to open the Pandora box of troubles which lay always at the threshold of every door with the lid unlocked. Everything here is as serene as the river that flows along the banks, with scarcely a ripple on its smooth surface.

As a healthful retreat away from the glare and dust of the cities, it is well worth coming to, for it has many charms, many attractions to the tourist, the sight-seer and the pleasure seeker. A few days at least can be spent here with real enjoyment by any one who can understand and appreciate the allurements of nature. The laughing beauty of the land, the fire of the roses, the gleam of the lilies, the fragrance of the wild flowers, and the river all greenish gold by day and yellow silver by night, make it a retreat fit for the summer garden of the fabled gods.

There is no formality, and better still, no heavy toilets worn. It may be that, as there are no men the ladies keep their finest dresses at the bottom of their trunks, but if that bitter satirist Pope is right then women only display fine toilets to excite envy in the hearts of their own sex. There is no real pleasure to be obtained by giving pain to others. This is a hard doctrine but human nature is very weak. If we had potent power how many Neros, Marats and lagoes could be found among the men, and Borgias, Jaels and Brinvilliers among the women. This place is quiet, and unless you have a special friend almost too much so. Some with few resources suffer from that huge Mephistopheles of errant Faustus, and lost Christs, Dante, a phantom that rises to us all at times and makes us sigh for a change, even amid a retreat so quiet, soft and full of quaint beauties.

The proprietors here are thorough gentlemen of the olden time school. Their object is not so much to make money as to make their guests comfortable, and they leave nothing undone to effect their object, and one leaves the springs with all the more regret that they part from their agreeable and large-hearted entertainers. Every stranger who comes here leaves with a higher idea of Virginia manners and Virginia men from having known them and their genial, kind families.

#### CHASSEUR.

STILL STRIKING.—A dispatch from "Seranton" says:

As a coal train was taken from the central shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mine a large gang of strikers appeared on the track with drawn revolvers, and ordered the engineer not to move the train at the peril of his life.

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#### Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
WASHINGTON, August 24.—Dallies is visible everywhere—at the Capitol; at the White House, at the Departments, on the streets, in the hotels, and even the drinking saloons are nearly empty. The heat to-day is very oppressive, which makes the city look unusually quiet.

The Administration, with its better half, and poor old Mr. Key, on exhibition as a "repentant rebel," is junketing among the New Englanders—having a "nice" time. The sooner the whole party, including Mr. Everts, who don't make a good show, come back, the better it will be for them and the country, for to use a plain Anglo Saxon expression, they—always excluding the female portion of the party—are making asses of themselves and bringing the country into greater ridicule.

Poor old Mr. Key, who is exhibited as the clown does the monkey, being overcome by the exuberant hospitality of the Yankees, who are "calculating" upon making something, and who have feasted the old gentleman upon "pleasant" and "pleasant" to make him perform some antics the unpunished, sets down on his knees three times a day to do homage to those who persecuted and despoiled him. Mr. Key is not a representative Southern man—a true Southerner never bends the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning, and the blush of shame must mantle the cheeks of true men everywhere who witness his exhibitions. Another attempt is being made to prejudice the public mind against the reclaimed government of South Carolina. Chamberlain, Worthington and Cordza, who have had to leave the State for its good, and with carpet bag in hand wander forth in search of fresh pastures, have halted here to impose upon the sympathies of the authorities by raising a cry of persecution. The attempt will prove a miserable abortion and those worthies will be forced to resume the position they occupied before upheaved from the bottom by the revolution.

Congress will assemble in extra session on the 15th of October, and the sooner something is done to relieve the necessities of the times the better. The recent riots portend what may be expected this winter unless relief of some sort is afforded. The fact that there is a great accumulation of money at the "centres," and that "rates" are low, is of no good to the multitude who are impoverished from lack of employment, and who, driven by dire necessity, will demand bread when they cannot earn it. The finances of the country must be better arranged, confidence must be restored, and it would be better for large appropriations than that riot and bloodshed should ensue. The crops were never so abundant, yet amidst this plenty there will be the utmost want. Something must be done to prevent the locking up of the capital of the country in the bonds of the government, whereby the rich increase their wealth, but the poor grow poorer. The national banking system needs overhauling, the ten per cent. clause must be repealed, and "resumption" postponed, or the government must make itself responsible for its debts. A new financial policy must be inaugurated, and Mr. Sherman will have to wait for the fruition of his pet scheme.

The illness of Mr. Morton is spoken of, but the expressions of regret are not hearty. His ultra course has not endeared him to the people, and his absence from Congress will be rather a relief. His successor will in all probability be Mr. Dan Voorhes.

Electioneering for positions in the gift of the House is going on, and new candidates are daily appearing. From present appearances Mr. Randall will be re-elected Speaker, and the old officers re-elected. A desperate fight will be made for the position of Doorkeeper, but Mr. Patterson and his friends seem sanguine.

Capt. Stuart, the very popular Postmaster of the House, has been severely indisposed for some days, but is recovering, and will in a few days be out again.

The Hall of the House has been renovated, and it is to be hoped that the improvements will improve the atmosphere, which last year was almost unbearable.

#### The Fairfax Delegate.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

FAIRFAX, C. H., Aug. 22.—In your issue of the 18th inst. my name was suggested by an over-partisan friend as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates. I thank "A Citizen" for the compliment he pays me and appreciate most highly the honor he would confer.

I thank him for his letter because of its giving me an opportunity to explain why I have persistently declined and discouraged the use of my name in this connection, and to answer those who have kindly offered me their support.

I have no ambition of this kind, and I possess neither the means nor talent to discharge, with satisfaction to myself nor advantage to my fellow citizens, the duties incident to the place. My first duty is to my home and family, and while I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to serve his constituents and country when his time and services are demanded in a mode approximating unity of sentiment, yet it is his privilege to decline unless and until there be such expression of opinion which I am not presumptuous enough to claim, expect, or hope for.

There are now five candidates in the field. I am therefore unwilling to make the sixth. But should any one would offer his kingdom for a seat in the House of Delegates. I must therefore ask to be still considered an humble private, ready and willing to work in the party ranks for the good of the party, and in working for the party for the good and best interests of my country and State.

From the five candidates now before the people, all presumed to be good and true conservatives, let us select the man who shall prove faithful to the maintenance of Virginia's untarnished honor—true to the best interests of his immediate constituents, especially in preserving, unimpaired, his country's reputation in the Legislature, who shall advocate such changes in the criminal code as shall insure a speedy trial to the criminal, and at the same time economy; and who shall, in the same time, be a man of sound business, and who shall support such measures as shall look to the imposition of taxes upon untaxed subjects, so as to increase the revenue without imposing greater burdens on the people; who shall by the strictest economy replenish the State treasury, so that that dread monster, repudiation, shall be driven from our doors, and Virginia's honor in the future be preserved as bright and unspotted as in the past.

Compulsory adjustment is but a concealed means of repudiation, repudiation but the synonym of dishonor, dishonor. I would urge upon all harmonious, that all personal prejudice be buried, and let the idea of November bring to us victory and to our opponents defeat.

Respectfully, THOMAS MOORE.

General Roger A. Pryor narrowly escaped drowning while bathing in front of the Ocean Hotel, on Coney Island, Thursday afternoon. He was seized with violent cramps, and but for extreme coolness on his part and prompt aid from others he must have been drowned. He made his way to the timbers of the pier and clinging to them with such tenacity that his arms were lacerated.

#### News of the Day.

Miss Eliza S. Bennett, a young lady of eighteen, and a teacher of swimming, accomplished the feat of swimming the Hudson river yesterday morning. At precisely 11:30 o'clock, Miss Bennett, who was attired in a close fitting orange suit, accompanied by Prof. Leach, leaped from the top of the bath at West Twentieth street, N. Y., a distance of twenty feet, and started bravely for the Jersey shore. The tide was against her, but in spite of all difficulties she reached the opposite shore in thirty five minutes.

Miss Bennett expressed a desire to swim back to the New York shore, but was prevented from doing so by her friends, who have regard for her delicate health. On her return to the bath-house she was presented with twenty dollars by her admirers.

The Army and Navy Journal says that the victor of Plevna, Osman Pasha, is confidently asserted in Kosland from private sources, is none other than that celebrated fugitive from French prisons, Marshal Francois Achille Bazaine. The Journal also states that Mehmet Ali is of French descent, was born at Marengo and originally named Julius Detrou; that Blum Pasha was a Russian lieutenant of engineers thirty years ago; that Reschid Pasha was a Lieutenant Sirokoy, of the Russian artillery, and that Faiz Pasha, who beat the Russians in Armenia, is a Swiss.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has received replies to a circular letter addressed to members of Congress asking them to indicate their position on the remonetizing of silver, and has received replies from one hundred and ninety-seven. Of these 131 favor repealing the law of 1873; 15 favor it with conditions; 18 oppose it, and 31 are undecided.

The hotel at Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., was burned last Thursday night. No lives lost, nor any one injured.

The winners at the Saratoga races to-day were Courier, Lady Salmors and Bounsbait.

#### Foreign News.

M. Rouher's organ, the Paris Ordre, published yesterday an unmeasured eulogium of him. This sudden outbreak of self-praise, coupled with M. Rouher's departure from Chiselhurst before the 15th inst., the anniversary of the late Emperor's fête, which has always hitherto been celebrated by a gathering of leading Bonapartists at Chiselhurst, helps to strengthen the report that the Prince Imperial has sided with M. De Cassagnac.

The Deputy Mayor of Evreux has been dismissed by a decree of President MacMahon.

On the occasion of the President's recent visit to Evreux the Deputy Mayor made a speech informing him that the population of Evreux and Normandy generally were deeply attached to the Republic, and desired the present crisis to terminate as soon as possible.

General Grant's visit to Paris is still delayed to avoid the possibility of attentions paid to him redressing indirectly on President MacMahon.

The French transport Corcoran, with one hundred and thirty cases of cholera on board, is not allowed to pass through the Suez Canal or communicate with the shore. She will perform quarantine one hundred miles below Suez.

The German Press exhibits a bitter hostility towards Turkey. The Turkish Embassy having denied that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre had been released, the ministerial organ Nord Deutsch observes that the statements of the Turkish Foreign Department are notoriously untrue.

The Town Council of Glasgow on Thursday unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the city to General Grant on the occasion of his approaching visit.

LONDON, August 25.—A Paris dispatch says: "It is rumored that Father Hyacinthe intends standing as a candidate for one of the arrondissements of Paris, but his chances of success are considered to be small."

PARIS, August 25.—Ex-President Thiers in receiving the republican deputation, at St. Germain, said that a Republic was the only government possible in France. He pointed out at the same time that it should be Conservative, in order not to create alarm. M. Thiers said he did not doubt the triumph of the Republican cause and severely condemned its adversaries.

Ex-President Grant and party arrived in London this morning. They are staying at the Bristol Hotel.

The London Times, in an editorial on the British Columbian Indians, says: "The local government and white population of British Columbia ought to interpose no further obstacles in the way of a settlement of existing grievances. The Indian policy of the Canadian government has been eminently prudent, pacific and humane, and has been eminently justified by the results. Canada has hitherto been justly proud of the peace maintained with aboriginal tribes, and her triumphs have been won by equity and kindness. Any delay in settling the difficulties in British Columbia would be supremely dangerous to the credit and tranquility of the dominion."

THE U. S. SENATE.—The Washington Star says:—

The table of the next Senate foils up—republicans, 39; democrats, 33, and independent republican, 1. On the meeting of the Senate in October there will be three vacancies—one from South Carolina caused by the retirement of Senator Robertson, and two from Louisiana, one being the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator West, and the other being known as the Finckebach vacancy, which has existed for four or five years past.

The applicants for the South Carolina vacancy are David T. Corbin, republican, and M. C. Butler, democrat. The applicants for the two Louisiana vacancies are William Pitt Kellogg, republican, and J. B. Rustis and James Lewis, democrats. In view of the overthrow of the republican government, in a party sense, in those States, it is safe to predict that all these vacancies will be filled by democrats. This would give the democrats 36 members in the Senate. Should the seat of the republican Senator from Indiana become vacant his place would be filled by a democrat, probably by Voorhes or Hendricks, when the Senate would stand, counting David Davis with the republicans—republicans, 33; democrats, 37.

A few casualties occurring among the republican Senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, and several other States would result in giving the Senate to the democrats by a fair majority. That they will have such a majority in the Senate after March 3, 1879, is almost certain.

RESTAURANT PRICES COMING DOWN.—It is worth noting as a sign of the times that several of the downtown restaurants within a few days past have made further important reductions in their charges, and this, too, without advertising it or making any ado about it—not as if it were a merit, but simply an act of justice to their patrons. One of these establishments, which probably feeds fifteen hundred people daily, has put down roast beef to twelve cents, tea and coffee four cents each, pies five cents, and everything else in the same proportion. If this cuts down their profits it is a small business, and the calculation is that they will make the profits in the long run come up to their former mark. Servants' wages, it ought to be added, have come down a peg, and that enables them all the easier to reduce the price of food.—Phila. Ledger.

The late Presidential contest engendered much "bad blood," which coolness and judgment will correct. The "bad blood" induced by a persistent violation of Nature's great but simple laws requires not only coolness and judgment, but obedience to hygienic measures and the proper use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture to insure its purification.

#### Mexico.

A dispatch from San Antonio says: "Telegrams and letters, and also publications in the frontier papers indicate a nervous fear on the part of the Mexican authorities that the State of Texas means to declare war and invade that country, or invade without declaring war, consequently the Mexicans all along the river, and north particularly, are making every preparation for active hostilities. This state of things has been brought about by the precipitate action of Gov. Hubbard in authorizing Col. McLeary to raise a regiment 'in case it should be needed,' and ordering to the Rio Grande Hall's command of State troops. Col. Gomez, in command at Camargo, telegraphs that he has had an interview with Captain Hall and the latter told him that 25,000 troops were being organized in Texas to invade Mexico, and that he had orders to cross with his men after raiders and outlaws who have murdered Texas citizens, broken open jails, &c., unless the raiders were promptly delivered up. If the State troops do cross they will be well supported by the regulars, and General Ord's orders only authorize him to cross over on fresh trails and where there are no Mexican troops, and where Hall is there are large numbers of Mexican troops. It is evident that Governor Hubbard is pursuing a different line of policy from that of the Washington authorities. Even Bonavides is apprehensive now that it will be very difficult to preserve the peace under the existing circumstances. General Ord is satisfied that the Mexicans are sincere in doing what they can to repair the Rio Grande City outrage, but Gov. Hubbard appears to think otherwise. There is no doubt that Escobedo and the Lerdistes are fanning this spark of war into a blaze in the hope of burning out the Diazists. If Escobedo can induce another raid into Texas by Camargo and his old enemies of the Cortina crowd, he can attract all the available forces of Diaz to meet the Texas State troops and can slip into Mexico at some point from which the Diaz troops have been drawn. The official announcement in San Antonio Express by Colonel McLeary that he might soon need one thousand able bodied men to defend the flag of Texas, the sending of Hall to the Rio Grande, and the recent purchase of fifty kegs of powder here in San Antonio, have brought about a very dangerous state of things. It is whispered that the object of Hubbard is to force the United States into a war with Mexico to bring about the annexation of the border States, and thus bring reinforcements to the democratic power in Congress in accordance with a programme arranged at Washington."

FEAST OF FAT MEN.—The eleventh annual clambake of the Fat Men's Association took place at Gregory's Point yesterday. It proved to be an occasion where everything worked together for the pleasure and enjoyment of those concerned. Favored by fine weather the heavy men assembled early on the grounds, coming long distances and representing many States of the Union. Preparations for the ample accommodation of guests had been made by mine host Dorlon, of Fulton market, proprietor of the Dorlon House, and as if anticipating his liberal, lovers of clams came intent on doing their best to dispose of the contents of a bako, the size and excellence of which has never been before equaled. The feast consisted of 115 bushels of clams and oysters, 500 pounds of potatoes and 15 barrels of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, fish, sweet corn and chickens. These were placed on heated stones and covered with seaweed. During the process of cooking the heavy men and their friends lolled round, fostering appetites for the event of the day, which was to occur at table at two o'clock, under a vast pavilion near the Dorlon House. Music by a brass band from Bridport, and the occasional strains of the great chair of the association, made of hacknory grays, artistically wrought, was an object of interest to those accustomed to see chairs of ordinary size, but President Murphy (304) had to make only slight efforts to convince them of the need of such support as a structure. An incident of the day calculated to add to the pleasure of those already on hand was the arrival of the steamer Josephine with an immense freight of heavy men from New York city on board. These brought the aggregate of visitors to fully two thousand persons, previous to dinner the weighing process was attended to, but with less regard to system than in some former years. Of the 467 persons placed upon the scales 211 were of standard weight (200 pounds and upward), weighing over 200 pounds each, and 256 were of slender youth. Mr. Wilford Perkins, a former president, aged twenty-five years, raising the beam at 390 pounds. The average weight of these was 210 pounds and the aggregate 61,110 pounds.—New York Herald.

#### COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, August 25.—There was a slightly better feeling in the market, and grain was 1/2¢ higher than yesterday. Flour continues dull and heavy. Wheat is in moderate receipt, and about 1400 bushels sold at 100 and 130 for white, and 120 1/2 for red, as to quality. Receipts of Corn are light, and but 146 bushels were offered to-day and sold at 59. 130 bushels of Rye brought 67, and 181 of Oats 28 1/2.